peral Houston, is the fourth item in

outh Carolina.
From this period to the war of 1812, her no From this period to the war of 1812, her nationality and loyalty to the Union were as conspicuous as the ability and genius of her representatives were resplendent in sustaining it. Although we had scarcely a seaman to be impressed, or a ship to be molested on the ocean by Great Britain, we went in for the national honor of the country, with unpremeditated gallantry, which was staked on that war. No accursed blue-light made "night hideous" on our coast—our treasury was poured into the exconst—our treasury was poured into the exhausted treasury of the Union, and our sons bled on the sea, and on almost every battle-field on the land. on the land.

This is the 5th item, General Houston, in the

arolina. After the termination of this war, her loyal After the termination of this war, her loyal attachment to the Union continued without abatement. Great as was her interest in free trade, she opposed a reduction of the revenue duties, as she was not desirous of breaking down the industry of the Northern States, where large investments had been made in manufactures, under the encouragement and stimulus that war had afforded. Her generous concessions were converted into an absolute right, on the part of a heedless majority, to shackle the entire industry of the country by a system of monopoly and restriction as odious as it was tyrannical. I need not recite to you the steps by which this monstrous system of injustice at last reached its detestable maximum of patriotism, in the tariff of 1828. South Corolina, single handed, struck for the freedom of the industry of the whole country. No base slanderer shall rob us of the glory of this victory. The odious tariff was repealed, and a solemn pledge was given to the people of the South that the duties should be hereafter levied for revenue, and not for protection, although the latter might be incidentally promoted.

This, General Houston is the sixth glorious.

promoted.

This, General Houston, is the sixth glorious item to the credit of South Carolina, in the his-

item to the credit of South Caronna, in the matery of this confederacy.

After this triumph, accorded in a spirit of so much justice and amity by a majority of both branches of Congress, South Carolina returned to the track of her old loyalty to the Union; but, unfortunately, it was but a temporary trace. A gang of unprincipled demagogues, in comparison with whom Cataline and Cethagus were patriots and hosest men, made the discovery that patriots and hosest men, made the discovery that, by agitating on the subject of slavery as a question of political power, the could summon to their aid the influence of the pulpit, and light the fires of a fanaticism which would give them a control over the government of the Union, even if that Union was lost in the conflagration they mad kindled. In the darkness of this night, did South Carolina ascend the watch-tower, and treacherously call out that "all was well," when we were in the midst of this peril? No. She met it at the threshold; she denounced the our rawe, and demonstrated at once the violation of rage, and demonstrated at once the violation of that compact by which the rights of the slave-holding States were guaranteed. She brought into this discussion an august intellect, which is into this discussion an august intellect, which is now hushed in the repose of death. No man could meet the mighty argument which he enunciated, and reason was triumphant where even prejudice could not be subdued. I maintain, fearless of contradiction, however deeply I deplore he present excitement in South Carolina, that the reaction which has taken place in the that the re-action which has taken place in the non-slaveholding States, on the subject of slavery—the scoffs and shouts of execration which are lavished upon the Wilmot Proviso, and all the f rago of an atrocious fanaticism—are to be attributed to the attitude which she early assumed in this controversy. The Wilmots have fallen so low that there is no newsboy, even in the streets of Washington, who would now do them reverence.

This, Gen. Houston, is the seventh item to the credit of South Carolina, in the history of this confederacy.

onfederacy.
Now, as one of her sons, I think South Caro

Now, as one of her sons, I think South Carolina should pause here. Let her rest upon her arms. She has won honor enough.

Although the violation of the great compact on the subject of slavery, stipulated and affirmed in the celebrated Missouri Compromise, has been grossly and flagrantly violated in the territory of California, yet it is enough that a vast majority of the people of the other Southern States have acquised in this wrong, to induce South Carolina to submit to what seems to come with have acquiesced in this wrong, to induce South Carolina to submit to what seems to come with something of the force of a moral necessity.— Between avenging an outrage of this kind, and the responsibility of precipitating the country into a civil war, I think no prudent man would long hesitate in his election. I can of the most beautiful and philosophical of mod- -its summit glitters in the skies. ern authors, who says, and justly says :- "That in revolutions, as in all human movements, there are certain ethical conditions, as well as prudential ones, which true men and wise men will always respect. War has its morals as well as prace; moreover, as war is of all controversies the most afflicting, as it is that which involves incorded by the Constitution, and sustained by justice and equality among its members, I regard the union of the States next to the spirit of liberty, and the forms of social and civil polity residing in the States as the first and greatest human blessings. But like all the blessings active most afflicting, as it is that which involves incorded by the Constitution, and sustained by justice and equality among its members, I regard the union of the States next to the spirit of liberty, and the forms of social and civil polity residing in the States as the first and greatest human blessings. But like all the blessings active most afflicting, as it is that which involves incorded by the Constitution, and sustained by justice and equality among its members, I regard the union of the States next to the spirit of liberty, and the forms of social and civil polity residing in the States as the first and greatest human blessings.

soms at once the balm and charity of these truths. When, therefore, I invited, in a letter which I addressed to Mr. Cheves from Texas, the interposition of Virginia, I looked to the presentent probability, if she invoked a convention of all the Southern States at her capital, constituted under the authorized forms of their respective constitutions, that a specific solution of the whole controversy might be achieved, or, if this was impossible—which I did not deem probable under any contingency—its dissolution might be consummated without the convulsion of a civil war, which the separate secression of one or Dr. Townsend. civil war, which the separate secession of one or nore of the States might inflict on the country.

I do not sirink un er your rebuke, from the responsibility of this recommendation. I believe it to be wise, recific and considerate. What South and or large, but by a fearless and courageous I do not stairing un ter your rebute, from the fesponsibility of this recommendation. I between the sponsibility of this recommendation. I between the possibility of the year of the wast of induced to the w

I have but one topic more left to consider in I have but one topic more left to consider in this discussion, in which I hope I may vindicate my claim to being a far better prophet than yourself:—What will be the future position of South Carolina in this yet painfully undetermined controversy? I believe—perhaps because I sincerely hope it—that she will, in case no fresh aggressions are perpetrated against the institutions of the South, finally defer to the wishes and feelings of the other Southern States, and in a manner pre-eminently to her honor abstain from an experiment so hazardous as separate and insulated secession would unquestions ably be.

ably be.
I believe this must be her course, because it is I believe this must be her course, because it is consistent with a policy at once enlightened, considerate, and humane, and at once in harmony with the confederate duties she owes to the other Southern States; for she cannot, in the physical and moral geography of our country, by secession, after her territorial position. She cannot push herself out of this "visible diurnal sphere;" she will stand where she does it she secedes, and touch in contact, if not sympathy, her sister States, whether for good or for evil, But whilst I affirm this as my belief, I am equally envinced that she will run all the hazards and perils of secession, if aggression does not cease, ernyinced that she will run all the hazards and perils of secession, if aggression does not cease, if she has not a single Southern State to unite with her in her action. I warn you of this, as one of the avowed and boasted conservators of the Union.

In such a crisis, if her past history should not

assure to you the fact that she will stand her hand, whatever may be the peril, recent events will not be without their authority in rendering

will not be without their authority in rendering this probable.

It is known to you that our people shared largely in the opinions of the late Mr. Calhoun, as to the unjustifiable character of the invasion of Mexico, t e inexpediency of the war, and the portentous evils which the acquisition of new territory would inflict on the country. Yet, Carolina, in her habitual loyalty to the Union, when the honor of the country was supposed to be at stake, sent one of the finest regiments that adorned the division of General Scott, and gave strength to his masterly movements. For the achievements of this regiment, I refer you to the records of a war in which no standard was borne higher, or streamed with more glory, than its higher, or streamed with more glory, than its own; yet these were, generally, mere striplings; our grown men mostly remained at home—where they will be found, General, when an enemy lands on our shores, let him come whence

ne may.

God forbid that the moral resources of South Carolina should ever be tested by what she is capable of doing against the Union, with her, physical power, however much this last may be

condemned.

This day, consecrated as the anniversary of the birth of the Father of our country, is calculated to excite far different reflections than those which belong to the strifes and struggles of this which belong to the strifes and struggles of this confederacy. Yet we shall find everything in his example and precepts to rebuke injustice and oppression, and nothing to justify submission to manifest wrong. We cannot be made wiser or better, Gen. Houston, than by lingering around the monument of this mighty spirit. It rises as far above the level of humanity as the pyramids of Sisostris ascended above the thristy plains of Egypt. Its foundation, like those miracles of a the language of one antiquity, seems to rest in the centre of the earth prilipsophical of mod-

Protected by the Constitution, and sustained the most afflicting, as it is that which involves innocent parties who have had no part in bringing
it about, who yet may suffer the worst of its
consequences, it should be the last, as it should
be the most solemn, of human resolves."

Thope that my countrymen, before they make
this solemn resolve, will bring home to their bosoms at once the balm and charity of these

make men more storry than wisa. I must confess that I could not well have believed that the people of Vermont were obnoxious to the charge in that John Randolph made against our country. That "we could enter for the cup, of being the most drunken nation on earth." I bought cold water ran over the surface of Vermont with the coptousness with which the Nile inundates her delta, cleansing alt the alluviums of insobered that the coptousness with which the Nile inundates her delta, cleansing alt the alluviums of insobered exercised from the limits of the State, not as adulter ted potations, but "as the devil's own"—that Brattleborough was a moral, as well as medical Bothesda, in which some of our hard victims, even in Texas, might be dipped to considerable advantage

But that there should be drunkars in such a religious and moral community as Vermont, which at once detests negro slavery, and as I suppose, abhors whisky with equal loathing—that a grave assembly, under the influence of both, as hould have "run a muck against" the Constitution of the United States, is indeed passing strange. My object, General, in auggesting the intervention of Virginia, was that, consulting the spirit which animated her legislature in 1798, this great commonwealth should exposulation, and the very more than the principles, as well as her deployable, habits, (a phrase which the apostles of temperance have rendered so technical.) that the Old Dominion should have made her appeal from a principles, as well as her deplorable habits, (a phrase which the apostles of temperance have rendered so technical.) that the Old Dominion should have made her appeal from a principles, as well as her deplorable habits, (a phrase which the apostles of temperance have rendered so technical.) that the Old Dominion should have made her appeal from the principles, as well as her deplorable habits, (a phrase which the apostles of temperance have rendered so technical.) that the Old Dominion should have made her appeal from the first particular to the first pa

## SOUTHERN PRESS

## WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1851.

Close of the Session.

This is the last day of the present Congre a Congress that will be long remembered.

We have heretofore expressed our opinio reely and fully on the leading measures of this oody, that have already passed. Many important questions are still pending. But it is now quite certain that several of the more extravagant and questionable schemes of the day will

One of the most serious, and immedicable evilof a government of such vast extent and variety of powers, is the absolute physical impossibility of due deliberation,

The present session has not wasted much ime on idle or extraneous debate. But nevertheless, both bodies found themselves within about a week of their adjournment, before the appropriation bills came under considerationills which dispose of some fifty millions

Now, when one body contains two hundred and thirty-three members, and the other sixtytwo, and all are interested in these expenditures it becomes at once absolutely impossible to pre serve freedom of discussion. There is a neces sity for action on large amounts, and great que tions without deliberation. This is an evil that has increased—is increasing—and will not be di ninished. The effect is obvious. It is to cre ate two parties, one of which is a go-for-every thing party, the other a go-against-everythingthe party of the yeas-and the party of the nays. It seems, however, to be perfectly well ettled that all the money is to be expended. Yet the negatives have ample room for the exercise of their faculties of resistance in repul-ing the will schemes that have been offered-schemes that would exhaust the placers of California. We shall take occasion when the session is over to consider the results.

THE "CUBAN LIBERATOR."- Ve are requi ed to say that the author of the above forthcoming book is at Brown's Hotel, in this city, for the purpose of receiving subscribers to the

Poetry. He is a poet himself, who has written

newspaper statements as to the rate of the prices, from which we extract the following: Since my private business has become the theme of public discussion, it is right that both sides of the story should be told, and I know that you will grant me a small space for that explanation, which I promise to make as briefly

A combination was formed at Washington to prevent the public printing from falling into the hands of any one who did not reside there. When it was guessed that my propositions had been successful, the correspondents for news-papers, through the telegraph, were put in mopapers, through the telegraph, were put in mo-tion, aided by nearly the whole corps of letter writers, to state that Mr. Rives had the large, and I had the small portion of the work; but not a word about low prices. Next day t e tune was changed; I had the large, and Mr. Rives (a first rate man of business, by the way.) had the small portion, and that my bids, successful fur the most part of the work, would not cover the cost of paper, &c. The truth remained a mystery until it appeared that of all the bidders, I was the one that his the "fat" in the right place; while all but one of the bidders had missed it. When I left Washington, this was beginning to be well becomed and the bidders and missed it. beginning to be well-known, and in what shape it will be given to the public I am at a loss to

conjecture.

The propositions for the public printing a based upon a schedule furnished by the clerks. It was made four years ago, and has not been

nt and thicken over him; it is a solid fabric, THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SATURDAY, March 1, 1851.
The CHAIR laid before the Senate a commu The CITAIT lad before the Seinte a communication from the President, conveying certain of ficial international correspondence in relation to the political affairs of Nicaragua. Ordered to b

Mr. PEARCE'S joint resolution providing that for the extra executive session of the Senate, called on the inauguration of the President of the United States, senators shall receive no milenge, except those senators whose first term of service may begin with such extra session of the Senate.

Mr. PEARCE and Mr. CLAY each spoke in

apport of the resolution; and with t was read a third time and passed RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. Mr. BADGER moved to take up House

Mr. HUNTER appealed to the necessity Mr. HUNTER appealed to the necessity of acting upon the civil and diplomatic bill.

Mr. BORLAND was opposed to taking uprivers and harbors at this time. Too much other business of more pressing importance on hand.

Mr. FOOE deduced the proceeding to be irregular, and as only impeding the Senate in its duties of levislation.

of legislation.

Mr. RUSK hoped the Senate would take up the nfininished business of yesterday. He, was gainst taking up this bill of rivers and harbors ill something was done in the post route bill. Mr. JOHN DAVIS urged the river and harbor

Il as one of paramount importance.

Mr. BUTLER gave notice that gentlemen ner Mr. BUTLER gave notice that gentlemen need not expect to pass this bill without discussion.
Mr. FOOTE suggested that there were many objectionable items in the bill. It would have to be cut down.
Mr. TURNEY moved to lay the bill on the

able. Lost—23 to 30.

The question recurring on taking up the bill,
Mr. BRADBURY was afraid that to proceed t

Mr. BRADBURY was afraid that to proceed to its consideration now, would tend to defeat the regular appropriation bills.

Mr. HUNTER called attention to the necessity of prompt action in the civil and diplomatic appropriations.

Mr. BADGER insisted on his motion to take up rivers and harbors. He was willing to meet his share of the responsibility.

Mr. DICKINSON pleaded the urgency of the anfinished business.

finished business.

Mr. WALKER called the friends of rivers and

Mr. WALLES called the friends of rivers and harbors to the rescue. Let them determine to make this a test vote.

Mr. FOOTE said there were many appropriations in this bill of rivers and harbors, which involved a system that ought to be stopped, or it would inflict upon our legislature the deepest dis-

would infinite upon our registature the deepest disgrace.

Mr. BORLAND said, that as the Senate appeared resolved to take up the bill, he should feel
bound to give it his support.

Mr. JONES thought it could be passed without
deoate. [Ha! ha! ha!]

Mr. FOOTE desired to know if the senator

om Arkansas was going to support this bill of cormities without material cartailment. Mr. BORLAND. Yes, sir, if we can't any-

hing better.

Mr. CLAY urged that the friends of the bil Mr. CLAY arged that the menus of the bul-hould insist on taking it up.
Mr. DOUGLAS intimated that he should define his position on this bill when taken up. He could not go for it in its present shape.
Mr. ATCHISON said he could not vote for

Mr. ATCHISON said he could not vote for it in any shape.

Bill taken up—31 to 25.

Mr. JOHN DAVIS explained the bill and urged its passage. The total of the appropriations to rivers and harbors in all the States and tetritories amounted to some \$340,000. Most of these works bad heretotore received the support of the government; and many of the new objects of improvement were as important as the old.

The regular discussion of the bill was now fairly commenced, and Messrs. Clemens, Bell, Foote, Bright, and Hamlin continued the debate with great animation.

with great animation.

Mr. CLAY said there were three ways of kill

Mr. CLAY said there were three ways of killing a bill. The first was by a direct blow—the second was by amendments; and the third was by consuming in debate and delay the last sands of the session. He called upen the friends of the bill to stand by it; and to vote down all amendments, as the only way to save the bill.

Mr. BUTLER opposed the bill, because this system of squandering the public money, would lead to exorbitant taxation in tariffs upon imports.

Mr. DOUGLAS was willing to support the bill if reduced to the estimates of the departments; but if amendments were suppressed, he should be compelled to vote against the bill.

Mr. BORLAND spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. DAWSON argued in opposition; but he supposed it was useless. The gong had sounded for the presidential campaign; we could hear the rumbling already; we were already getting into "the noise and confusion." But he could not sanction this indiscriminate system of internal improvements.

Mr. DODGE, of lows. Did not the senator

yote for Taylor and Fillmore.

Mr. DAWSON. I did, sir, with great pleasure.

Mr. DODGE. Is not this policy of river and
harbor appropriations their policy.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir, for works of a na-

onal character.

Mr. DODGE said that such was the Democratic doctrine.
Mr. BUTLER read the Baltim re platform

Mr. BUTLER read the Baltim re platform of 1844, on internal improvements, for the refresh-ment of the Democra ic side of the Senate. Mr. DAWSON spoke upon the subject, as if regretting the doctrine of the old Democratic plat-

rms. Mr. CASS rose to define his position, which he did with great clearness and minuteness Upon rivers and harbors he had never concente is opinions. It was impossible that he conceal them. He had always voted for rivers arbors. His views were laid down in Gen Jackson's annual messages, especially the message of 1835. He had never made the declaration at of 1835. He had never made the declaration at Cleveland in 1849, that such was "the noise and confusion" that he could not express his opinions. He had referred simply to his past public acts for the answer. He did not attend the Chicago national improvement convention, because he believed it a Whig scheme for catching inequitous Democrats. He was in favor of appropriations to rivers and harbors; but could not support this bull unless it was reduced to the estimates of the

departments.

Mr. EWING advocated the system of internal improvements, as clearly within the power of the federal government, and as manifestly our true

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS contended that the Constitution contemplated no such afretch of power; but that internal improvements ought to be left to the States; and that they by allowing them a tonnage duty would have abundant means of improving rivers and harbors.

At four o'clock, p. m., the Senate took a recess

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, February 28, 1851.

Mr. BISSELL asked unanimo

ould move that we go into Committee of the Thole on the state of the Union. Mr. BISSELL. I merely wish to ask-

Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BISSELL. I merely wish to ask—
Cries of order, order.

Mr. DUER moved an adjournment. Negatived.
Mr. ASHMUN'S motion prevailed, and the
House went into a committee of the Whole on the
NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MEADE proposed to strike out the first
paragraph, and addressed the committee relating
to the policy of establishing lines of ocean mail
steamers. Referring to the whispers of astonishment expressed all about him that the Virginia
delegation should support the scheme of Mr.
Thomrson, he said that if he had a constitutional
doubt, no consideration of local advantages would
govern his course. He got the right to establish
these lines from the provision of the Constitution
for the support of a naval power. Mr. M. went on
to demonstrate that this policy was the best and
cheapest that could be adopted for that purpose.
Mr. F. P. STANTON said that the ocean mail
steamers-were better calculated for naval warfare
than any government steamer that had been constructed. He went on to argue that speed and
concentration were the elements which would determine superiority. On the water as on the land
this principle would prevail. Mr. S. concluded
with remarks in favor of the line to Africa. He
admitted that it was not as cheap as the lines projected by Mr. Thomrson, still the necessity of
freeing the country of our free black population
was of such paramount importance, as to command the scheme to the serious consideration of
Congress.
Mr. MANN next addressed the House. At

Congress.
Mr. MANN next addressed the House. At the conclusion of his remarks, the committee rose, and, in the House,
Mr. JULIAN moved a suspension of the rules

for the introduction of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas it is important to the wise and pure administration of the Government that its high officers and functionaries should be free from the undue influence of any persons representing particular interests in the State; and whereas it is especially important that vensitiy in such officers, under whatever form or disguise it may assume, should be rebuked by the representatives of the people; and whereas a member of this House has upon his personal responsibility charged that the present Secretary of State, before his acceptance of said office, did enter into an arrangement with cerain capitalists in an eastern city, by which a large sum of money was agreed to be paid to him as an inducement to take upon himself that office, the said arrangement having been suggested and large sum of money was agreed to be paid to him as an inducement to take upon himself that office, the said arrangement having been suggested and proposed by the said Secretary; and whereas the said member has also declared his belief that, in fulfilment of said arrangement, a large sum of money, supposed to be between forty and fifty thousand dollars, has been paid or agreed to be paid to said Secretary by certain persons in the cities of Boston and New York—Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of this House be appointed to investigate said charge, and report thereon, with power to take testimony, and send for persons and papers.

r persons and papers.

Pending the motion to suspend the rules,
The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 1, 1851.

ACCOUNTS FOR PRINTING. Mr. FULLER asked unanimous consent to in-reduce a joint resolution authorising the Secretary of the Senate to audit and settle accounts for pub-ic printing during the recess. Objected to.

TATENT OFFICE REPORT.

The SPEAKER stated that the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents had been received. He suggested as the best method of disposal, that unanimous consent should be given for laying it on the table, and leaving the question of the number of extra copies to be printed to the Committee on Printing. After some conversation between the Speaker and Messrs White, and J. A. King, the matter was so disposed of. the matter was so disposed of

. CHARGES AGAINST MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. JULIAN called for the regular order, which
was the resolution providing for the appointment
of a select committee to investigate facts relating
to the charges of venality and corruption preferred
by a member of the House against Hon. Daniel
Webster. Vebster.
The SPEAKER stated that the question was

upon the suspension of the rules, and that the yeas and nays had been ordered. The question was then put, and the House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 119 to 75.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF DR. NESS.
Mr. DANNER introduced a resolution

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF DR. NESS.

Mr. DANNER introduced a resolution authorizing the payment of the funeral expenses of Hon. Henry Ness, late a member of the House. The resolution was agreed to.

NAVY PENSION BILL.

Mr. BAYLY reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the navy pension bill. The committee recommended concurrence with the amendment of the Senate striking out an appropriation of \$2,000 for the payment of the pensions of invalids who were wounded on board private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain. The amendment was agreed to.

Post office BILL.

Mr. BAYLY reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the post office bill. He said that the committee recommended an agreement to some of the Senate's amendments, and a disagreement to others. Mr. B. demanded the previous question upon the amendments.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, suggested that as the amendments provided for appropriations, the bil should be referred to the Committee.

wr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, suggested that as the amendments provided for appropriations, the bil should be referred to the Committee of the Whole. After some conversation between him, Mr. BAYLY, and the SPEAKER, the bill was so disposed of.

Mr. WENTWORTH rose to a question of privilege, which was that during the pendency of the naval appropriation bill, all claim agents shall have the same privilege in the Hall that claim agents have who are members of Congress, exmembers, members elect, and newspaper writers. The SPEAKER stated that the point raised by the gentleman was not one of privilege. He said that he had ordered the officers to enforce the rule. If midviduals came into the Hall who are not entitled to do so, it was by invitation of members, who stated to the officers that the persons introduced were privileged under the rule.

Mr. DANIEL moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to make adverse reports upon the claims of C. F. Sibbald and Hannah Avery.

ARNY APPROPRIATION SILL.

Mr. BAYLY moved that debate should stop on the navy appropriation bill in one hour after the committee of the Navy appropriation bill suggested that the Secretary of the Navy shall report to Congress resulted to the contractor un damages have resulted to the contract was by him for the construction of a dry dock, basin, and rails mexis existion whether any damages have resulted to the contract on Congress at its next season on whether any damages have resulted to the contractor un damages have resulted to the contract on Congress, exception of a dry dock, basin, and rails mexis excession whether any damages have resulted to the contractor un damages have resulted to the contractor un damages. After debate by Messrs. Sephon and Bokker.

Mr. SEDDON proposed to amend the substitute by damages have resulted to the contractor on California, and if so, the amount of such damages.

After debate by Mes

to enable him to make adverse reports upon the claims of C. F. Sibbald and Hannah Avery.

ARM APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BAYLY moved that debate should stop on the navy appropriation bill in one hour after the House should again go into Committee of the Whole thereon. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the House went into Committee of the Whole and took up said bill.

Mr. VENABLE being entitled to the floor, rose and addressed the committee during his hour in opposition to the policy of establishing lines of ocean mail steamers. He said that unless our expenditures were reduced, this nation would be added to the list of those ground down by taxation. He referred to the diversity of opinion resolution. Generally the constitutionality of this measure.

One claimed it under the clause authorizing the establishment of post offices and post roads, another under the naval power and a third under the same powers as justified the removal of Indians. He contended that the mail steamers were not fit, and were never intended for war purposes.

The motion was agreed to, and the committee rose.

Mr. BAYLY asked the consent to introduce a resolution to suspend the role, allowing members for minutes to explain amendments of five rules for the purpose. The motion was then to the bill in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the House went again into Committee of the Whole.

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Mr. F. P. STANTON proposed a substitute for the proposetion heliors the committee. It appropriates the construction of the proposed as to provide for the construction of the Parkell Proposed and authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to modify the contract of Sept. 1850 so as to pr Mr. BISSELL asked unanimous consent to take up the Senate bill appropriating public lands for the benefit of the insane. Objection being made Mr. B. moved a suspension of the rules for the above purpose. He also demanded a call of the House, which was ordered.

One hundred and forty-four members answering to their names, further proceedings were dispensed with.

Mr. ISHAM G. HARRIS demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. The rules were suspended—yeas 105; nays 50. The bill was then read a first and second time.

Mr. BISSELL demanded the previous question.

Mr. J. K. MILLER moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. BAYLY moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up the navy appropriation bill. Negatived—yeas 82; nays 89.

Mr. G. A. CALDWELL moved an adjournment. Negatived—yeas 82; nays 89.

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Mr. Homber has the instance in the first proposition to the ebony line of steamers. Of seven thousand persons sent by the colonization society to the emi

called for and were ordered. The motion did not prevail.

Mr. JONES moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Negatived, by a vote of 91 to 84.

Mr. JACOB THOMPSON moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. He thought that the bill ought not to pass, and he fett justified in opposing it in all possible ways. Negatived, by a vote of 109 to 62.

Mr. ASHMUN said that he had voted as long as he apprehended to the abolition of planters of the Virginia delegation, who, while claiming to be strict constitutionists, had departed from their faith in supporting this measure. He entered his protest against the doctrines of his colleague, (Mr. ASHMUN said that he had voted as long as he apprehended to the abolition of planters of the Virginia attoutions the bill before the House; also that it was contrary to the Sist rule which provides that no appropriation shall be reported in general appropriation shall be reported in g

tion of the policy, and had maintained its consti-

tion of the policy, and had maintained its constitutionality.

Mr. HILLIARD advocated the claims of the Collins' line to government aid, but expressed himself adverse to entering largely into expenditures for additional lines at the present time. He took occasion to deny that he had been actuated by selfish considerations, when, a short time since, he Mr. GERRY followed in the discussion, and at the close of his remarks,

Mr. F. P. STANTON offered an amendment to the bill appropriating \$15,000 to the late officers of the Texas navy, and providing for the admission into the navy of the United States of such as were actually in the service of Texas at the time of her annexation to the United States of such as were actually in the service of Texas at the time of her annexation to the United States. Ruled out of order.

A great number of amendments relating to the orderary subjects of naval expenditures, were offered by members connected with the Ways and Means, of the contractors.

Mr. SCHENCK proposed an amendment to the amendment providing that the steamships shall be commanded by an officer of the navy, of a greate number of any expenditures, were offered by members connected with the Ways and Means, proposed an amendment to the analysis of the contractors.

Mr. SCHENCK proposed an amendment to the amendment providing that the steamships shall be commanded by an officer of the navy, of a greate not less than that of lieutenant. Negatived.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, proposed an amendment of the amendment providing that the steamships running between New York and Chagres shall be officered at the pleasure of the contractors.

Negatived.

Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON offered an amend.

owing: Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON offered an amend-Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON offered an amendment contemplating a reduction of twenty per cent upon the pay of civil, military, and naval officers of the government, and of members of Congress, provided that no salary shall be reduced below one thousand dollars. Negatived.

Mr. HOWARD proposed an amendment providing for the admission of the officers of the late Texas navy into that of the United States. Ruled out of order.

Mr. WHITE, under instructions from the Committee on Naval Affairs, proposed an amendment

Mr. WHITE, under instructions from the Committee on Naval Affairs, proposed an amendment appropriating \$80,000 for the removal of the wreck of the steamer Missouri from the harbor of Gibraltar. Ruled out of order.

Mr. R. H. STANTON proposed an amendment requiring the Secretary of the Navy to purchase, in open market, American grown hemp for the use of the navy. Agreed to.

Mr. F. P. STANTON proposed an amendment appropriating \$4,000 for the purchase of suits of submarine armor for the use of the navy. Ruled out of order.

Mr. SCHENCK proposed an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the purchase of the right to construct Francis' life boats. Ruled out of order.

Mr. F. P. STANTON proposed an amendment appropriating \$4,000 to enable Professor Page to continue experiments in electro magnetism, with a view to its use as a motive power in place of steam. Negatived.

a view to its use as a motive power in place of steam. Negatived.

Mr. A. H. STEPHENS proposed to strike out the amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the free use by the United States of Espy's conical ventishtor, together with all improvements he may hereafter make. Agreed to.

Mr. GEORGE W. JONES proposed an amendment striking out the provision of the bill increasing the compensation of the superintendnet of the naval asironomical expedition in Chili, to an amount equal to that received by the superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington. After debate by Messrs. Jones, Hilliard, Haralson, Holmes, the question was put and decided in negative.

and Toomes, the question was put and the amendment negatived.

Mr. BAYLY proposed an amendment providing that so much of the act of September, 1850, as provided for the construction of a dry dock in California be repealed.

Mr. T. P. STANTON proposed an an endment to the amendment of Mr. Bayly. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the construction of a floating dry dock in California, without the basin and railway, and appropriates \$150-000 for the purpose.

After debate by Messrs. STANTON, TOOMES, VINTON, and Dure, the question was put, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCLERNAND proposed to amend the amendment so as to require proposals to be adver-

House upon the appeal.

The above amendment of Mr. Stanton was

Mr. HALL offered an amendment to the bill prosiding that proposals for the performance of the contract for the floating dock in California shall be advertised for sixty days. Adopted by a vote of 81 to 68.

shall be advertised for sixty days. Adopted by a vete of \$1 to 68.

Mr. MEADE proposed an amendment to the bill, providing for the establishment of two lines of steamers, one between California and China touching at the Sandwich islands, and the other between Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, and Antwerp and other ports in Europe. It provides for carrying the mails at the usual rates. The steamers are to be so constructed as to be convertible for war purposes. It also provides for the issue of \$5,000,000 of government stock in aid of the enterprize, the proprietors advancing one million of dollars. The government is to be secured by a pledge of the steamers.

Mr. STEPHENS rose to a point of order, which was that the amendment was not germane to the bill before the House; also that it was contrary to the SIst rule which provides that no ap-

The question recurring upon the motion of Mr. BAYLY, it prevailed.

Mr McCLERNAND proposed an amendment regulating the mail service between California and Oregon, which was adopted.

Oregon, which was adopted.

EBONY LINE.

Mr. F. P. STANTON proposed an amendment providing for the establishment of a line of ocean mail steamers between the ports of the United States and the coast of Africa.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order, and on appeal, his decision was sustained be the House.

Mr. JONES proposed an amendment providing that the increased service on the Pacific shall be given to the lowest bidders. (The bill provide that the compensation for the increased servishall be according to present rates. Negatived.

Mr. STRONG proposed an amendmentproviding that there is shall be enforced for failures in trips of steamers between New York and Chagres. Negatived.

ived.

Mr. JONES proposed an amendment providur for the abrogation of the contract for carryithe mails in ocean steamers, and also providir for the payment of demages arising therefrom.

A great number of amendments upon ordina subjects were proposed to that part of the bill. A great number of amendments upon ordina subjects were proposed to that part of the bill a propriating for navy yards and docks.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY, the committee round reported the bill together with the amendments.

ments.

Mr. BAYLY demanded the previous question which was ordered, as was the main question. which was ordered, as was the main question.

The amendments of the Committee of the Who
were then severally adopted, and the bill was rea
a third time and passed.

a third time and passed.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

Mr. POTTER, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads asked unanimous consent to report the cheap postage bill. Objection being made, Mr. P. moved a suspension of the rules—

ent of the naval observatory at Washington. After debate by Messrs. Jones, Hilliand, Harliand, Molecular of the Molecular of the House then took a recess.

The House then took a recess.

The House then took a recess.

Mr. TOOMBS proposed an amendment striking out the appropriation of \$8,725, for outstanding liabilities incurred in consequence of the deficiency of former appropriations on account of nauical books, maps, and charts required for the use of the navy. After debate by Messrs. Toomss and Evans of Maryland, the question was put, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TOOMBS moved to strike out \$75,000 of the \$127,000 provided for the repairs and erection of buildings of the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland. After debate by Messrs. Toomss, Chandler, and I chart of the service of the construction of an iron war steamer by Robert L. Stevens, as had passed into the surplus fund should be re-appropriated for the nove purpose. After discussion by Messrs. J. A. King and Tooms, the question was put and the amendment mentity of the construction of an iron war steamer by Robert L. Stevens, as had passed into the surplus fund should be re-appropriated for the nove purpose. After discussion by Messrs. J. A. King and Tooms, the question was put and the amendment mentity newspapers proportionate. Agreed to the county where published, free. Weekly newspapers sent out of the county, and under fifty miles, five cents per quarter. Over fifty and under three hundred, and under one thousand, there cents. Newspapers in cut of the county where published, free. Office sents out of the county where published, free. Weekly newspapers sent out of the county where published, free. Over the hundred, and under one thousand and under fifty miles, five cents per quarter. Over fifty and under three hundred, and under one thousand and under fifty miles, five cents per quarter. Over fifty and under three hundred, the county five cents. Over two thousand and, thirty cents.

The Committee of the Whole proposed an amendme

ment negatived.

Mr. BAYLY proposed an amendment providing that so much of the act of September, 1850, as provided for the construction of a dry dock in California be repealed.

Mr. T. P. STANTON proposed an amendment to the amendment to the amendment of Mr. Bayly. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the construction of a floating dry dock in California, without the basin and railway, and appropriates \$150.000 for the purpose.

After debate by Messrs. Stanton, Toomis, Vinyon, and Duers, the question was put, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCLERNAND proposed to amend the amendment so as to require proposals to be advertised for sixty days. Agreed to.

Mr. CARTTER proposed an amendment to the amendment providing that the government shall extinguish the patent right for the dry dock before entering into the contract. After debate by Messrs. Cartres and Pitelrs, the question was put, and the amendment was negatived.

Mr. CLINGMAN proposed an amendment to the amendment which provides for the repeal of all laws authorizing the construction of a dry dock in California. After debate by Messrs. Clussensan, Meade, Street, settween 9th and 10th.—Subject: POETS and POETRY, and the importance of poetic reading in reference to conversation, public elocution, &c.

The House then adjourned.

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38,000 Dollars is 18,000 Dollars is Prize of 1 Prize of 18,000 Dollars is 5,18,1
1 Prize of 18,000 Dollars is 18,1
1 Prize of 8,000 Dollars is 8,1
1 Prize of 4,000 Dollars is 4,1
100 Prizes of 750 Dollars are 75,1
182 Prizes of 360 Dollars are 65,32,399 Prizes amounting to 593,
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2,50. 18,00 8,00 4,00 75,0 Certificate of Package of 26 whole tickets, \$130 do 26 half tickets, 65 0 do 26 quarter tickets, 32 5

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To be drawn in Baltimore, March 15, 1851,
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0 Prizes of 10,000 Dollars are 

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30,000 Dollars are
5,000 Dollars are
2,500 Dollars are
1,000 Dollars are Prizes of 23,845 Prizes, amounting to 320,845 Prizes, Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

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ticularly keep.